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No 239

## NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO CYCLISTS AND WHEELMEN.

Insistence About the Gearing—Good Judgment on Long Runs—The Power of Organization Becoming Manifest—Two Sided Circuit Racers.

OST riders no doubt know what is meant by the diameter of the driving wheel, and how to find the gear; but for the benefit of those who do not we may as well explain. By means of the chain running over two sprockets of different sizes the driving wheel is made to revolve a greater number of times than the pedals. If for each revolution of the pedals the driving wheel propels the machine as far as it would be propelled by one revolution of a wheel of 60-in. diameter, the gear is spoken of as "60," and so on. To find the gear of a machine, the diameter of the driving wheel in inches must be multiplied by the number of teeth on the large sprocket, and divided by number of teeth on the small sprocket. The problem, however, will present itself in a slightly different form when the rider desires to ascertain what combination will produce a given gear, as, for instance, if he is ordering a new machine and wishes to specify the precise number of teeth for the two sprockets. We will suppose that he objects to small sprockets, and wishing to have nine teeth on the hub, he desires to ascertain what number on the large sprocket will produce a gear of "60" with a 28-in. driving wheel. In this case the rule is: Multiply the gear by the number of teeth on the small sprocket, and divide by the number of inches in the diameter of the driving wheel. Thus  $60 \times 9 = 540$ , divided by 28 equals 19.28, which rounded off will be 19. This will be the nearest he can get. With the combination of 21 teeth and 5 teeth the precise gear will be "51 1/2."

Comparatively few riders fully appreciate that a good head is as essential to the make-up of a good hard long-distance road rider as it is to a track racer. Every individual has a differently constituted capacity for exertion from every one else, and it is a thorough knowledge of his own capabilities and the amount of strength which he can economically exert which so far to make a strong rider. This knowledge can only be acquired by experiment and practice. Sometimes two or three gears and a number of changes in the tilt of the saddle and position of the handle bars must be tried before the machine gets suited to a particular rider's physical peculiarities and, after that, a dozen or more long rides must be taken under the same conditions of wind and road, and with careful observation of the speed and condition of the rider at the end of each ride, before the true economical unit of power or amount of strength which can be constantly exerted without too early exhaustion, is discovered. When this knowledge is finally gotten, the rider, if he wishes to do a long, fast ride and arrive at his destination in good condition, with nothing more than a healthy "tired," should be guided implicitly by it, and should never be tempted to spur and thereby waste his strength. He should use, so far as may be, the same amount of strength in climbing hills as in riding on a level—reducing his speed to do so. There is nothing in riding a hill fast, unless it is very short and steep and the momentum easily acquired at the foot will carry one almost to the summit. On a long pedestrian trip you would not think of running or walking at speed up all the hills. No more should you attempt it on the wheel. The effect of

the young fellow is capable of doing. Another good performance on the part of the young man will probably result in an offer of a place on the team of some well-known manufacturer of wheels. The youngster is a little likely to be astonished at the salary offered him if he has read the papers on the subject, for it is, of course, part of the manufacturer's game to have it understood that he pays prodigious salaries to his team. It enhances the magnificence with which that particular firm may be supposed to do business. Quite by the way, while on this subject of salaries, it is interesting to note the cleverness of a few firms, who have turned their rivals' very prodigality to account in their own advertising. They gild their own signs with the other fellows' false title by saying: "We have no expensive racing teams for our customers to support. All salaries for racing men come out of the customer."

Power of Organization.

The cyclists are just beginning to realize how very powerful they really are. They have found that if they go after a thing in earnest, and call a mass-meeting and petition their representatives, and threaten them with the loss of the wheelmen's vote, they can usually attain the thing sought. And right at this point comes the danger, though at first sight it looks as if this were the high road of success for everybody and everything connected

with cycling. Let the wheelmen remember that what they and the pioneers in wheeling fought was intolerance, and not emulate the Pilgrim Fathers, who when they had escaped from persecution and set up a country where man could worship God in any way he pleased, straightway meted out to those who had a different way from theirs, the same persecution they denounced when it fell on their own backs. The cyclists are in power; let us hope that pedestrians will at least be allowed to walk, if they choose.

Here is where the path is fraught

with dire disaster to the best interests of wheelmen and wheeling. Having gained their case as regards the New York railroad carrying wheels free as personal baggage, certain of them, drunk with success, have come to imagine that all the world revolves around the bicycles as a centre and they have only to make a demand, however preposterous, to have it granted after, perhaps, a little fight.

As many of the circuit chasers as

have the wit to be, are what are known as "Joshers." The greatest man at this peculiar game, as far as history has recorded, is Eddie Bald. Everybody has heard the story of Eddie as a bunce man on the train, when he accosted an old man and proceeded to recognize him, tell him stories, pull his whiskers, steal his watch—which he afterwards gave back—and otherwise maltreat and amuse the old fellow, until his victim did not know whether to enjoy it or be frightened. He was too frightened, however, to get angry, and as for the rest of the crowd of racing men, nothing short of a rubdown would relieve the cramps of laughter into which they were thrown.

Pfeffer's Great Work.

The best thing about the colts these days is the work of one Fred Pfeffer, released by New York as being no good. If the records be carefully studied it will be discovered that this same Pfeffer just about discounts his successor, W. Gleason, both in battling and fielding. Fred has for three weeks played the greatest second base game in the land, and has been hitting like a tiger. Big! the ball stizzes as it leaves his bat, and every hit, every double play, is acid on the score spot that decorate Freedman's anatomy. Fred was a cripple, an invalid, a wreck, who would never play ball again, was he? And Fred, as he gathered four putouts and seven assists in one game against the wretched would-be Giants, laughed aloud at the thought of it. Then he stabbed Dad Clarke for a home run, and the hilarity of it almost broke his poor old invalid bones as he circled round the bases. Ah, well, nobody is infallible, and the best of us make mistakes—even Andrew Freedman. Don't we, Andy?

Baseball Notes.

It is stated that the Rusie hearing, cost \$450, the expenses being shared by Rusie and Freedman. The New York Club is said to be still negotiating with the Princeton shortstop, Pierce Ward. Often the cast-off from one club makes a grand success in another club in the same league. The best ball players, especially infielders, make the most errors. They also take the most chances. Only two New York players have a batting average of over .300. They are Tiernan and Van Haltren.

The "Circuit Chasers."

The "circuit chaser" begins his life as such when at some country fair, or small race meet, he has succeeded in winning against a better known rider. Team managers are always on the lookout for fresh and good material, and keep a sharp watch on the newspapers through the early part of each season. Hearing or reading of a promising performance by an unknown is extremely likely to lead to a visit by a manager to the very next place where the new man is entered, to see for himself what

LONGHEAD.  
(Noted Circuit Racer.)

GITHENS.

(Crack Circuit Rider of New York.)

the muscle expenditure in quick up hill sports shows itself in wearied legs and shoulders. A good rule is to keep well within your strength on long rides. Whenever you are riding at a speed which requires any real exertion, you are not economizing your strength in a way to secure the best results. Remember that "The more haste the less speed," while fully as misleading and idiotic as the most of the other old saws, still contains some little truth, and what truth it does contain is partly applicable to bicycling.

## WONDERFUL AIR SHIP

MONSTROUS VESSEL, DESIGNED TO CARRY MEN AND ARMS.

Supported by Balloons and Propelled by Sails—A Greyhound of the Air, the Creation of a French Inventor for Use in Cuba.



HE Cuban Junta threatens a fine de siecle system of warfare against Spain in Cuba which promises to revolutionize all other modern methods. Since February 24, 1895, the brightest military minds of the Cuban army of liberation have been trying to overcome the troops of the young King Alfonso, but beyond gaining an occasional victory, keeping out of harm's way and showing the world how well they can outgeneral and outwit their enemies, the Cubans have accomplished little toward gaining independence, says the New York Herald.

Spain has been forced to spend a vast amount of money and sacrifice the lives of thousands of her young men, but her towns and provinces are still crowded with patriotic youths.

"The war in Cuba is sure to last two or three years longer," wrote President Cisneros a week ago to a friend in this city, "unless some quicker agent of destruction is employed against the Spaniards here. The old methods of warfare are too slow for the topography of Cuba. As soon as we reduce the enemy in one quarter the home government sends out a fresh installment of young soldiers to take the place of those who have fallen victims of the machete and fever. Any honorable means of warfare will be gladly hailed as beneficial to the Cubans if it is only swift and destructive, and ahead of any means now at our disposal."

This answer had been written in reply to a representative of a French syndicate now in New York, who had submitted to the Constituent Congress at Cabañas a plan to make war on the Spaniards from the clouds by balloon. The matter was referred to General Carlos Roloff, the Cuban minister of war, and he at once gave favorable consideration to the scheme of the Frenchmen. General Roloff, who is an expert in the manufacture and manipulation of high explosives, thought well of the arrangements and plans submitted to him, because he is a firm believer in the use of balloons for signaling and despatching messages in war times.

Besides the system of network which

surrounds the balloons and which holds

them attached to the car there are

a moonlight distillery last week and no

business has been transacted since.

The members of the Billville Literary Association are now attending night school, and they will soon be able to give the titles of the books on hand.

We pay the highest market prices for poetry, by the ton, and always weigh it on standard scales.

Our wife says that our new book on the "Home Life of a Married Man" will not be published as announced. Subscribers can get their money back if they call before it is spent.—Atlanta Constitution.

Balize on Color Influence.

Balza's curious speculations suggest the extent to which color influences our human life. He had noticed that a woman who had a taste for orange or green gown was quarrelsome; one who wore a yellow or black apparel, without apparent cause, was not to be trusted; preference for white showed a coquette spirit; gentle and thoughtful women prefer pink; women who regard themselves as being unfortunate prefer pearl gray; lilac is the shade particularly affected by "overripe beauties"; wherefore, the great author held, lilac hats are mostly worn by mothers on their daughters' marriage day and by women more than 40 years old when they go visiting.

These theories are founded upon the principles of color, as already laid down—namely, that red and yellow excite; green, tempered by blue, is bilious; orange is fiery; gray is cold and melancholy; lilac is a light shade of purple, the most retiring color of the scale.—Popular Science Monthly.

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Dressed for It.

Mr. Twynn—They say Mr. Van Huffer, the new society leader, is right in the swim.  
Mrs. Twynn—H'm, she dresses for it.—Vanity.

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Pullman Porter—You can't imagine how trying it is to have people always making fun of you. Passenger—Just guess I can. I was a member of the Fifty-third Congress.—Washington Times

CARDINAL CASCAJARES' CAREER

Prince of the Church Exchanged His Sword for a Stole.

The principles of phrenology as laid down by Gall, Laya and other teachers have their ardent disciples as well as their disbelievers; but whether they be true or false there is a cardinal, a member of the present college, who subscribes to their theories the crowning success of his life, says the New York Tribune.

Some weeks ago Don Antonio Cascajares, archbishop of Valladolid, Spain, called upon Senor Bosch, the Spanish minister of public works, to announce his elevation to the rank of cardinal and receive his minister's congratulations. They were heartily given, and the new cardinal then made the following explanation of his visit:

"I wished you to be the first to congratulate me. I shall tell you why. One day when you, Senor Bosch, were about 12 years old, your father, Miguel Bosch, took you to his friend, Senor Indalecio Mateo, then master of ceremonies at the court, in order to have him admire your peculiar talent for the exact sciences. As you and your father entered the room of Mateo, the latter was talking to a captain of artillery. You were subjected to an examination, and the three men, Senor Mateo, your father and the captain, were astonished at the unusual talent of the boy. The subject of phrenology then came up. Your father was an ardent advocate of the teachings of Gall, but the captain, on the other hand, had no faith in them. After your father had defended his point of view with all possible arguments he proposed, half in jest and half in earnest, to examine the head of his adversary, the captain. The latter readily submitted. After Senor Bosch had passed his fingers over the captain's cranium, he said:

"The balloon in which I propose to go to Cuba will be the first complete and efficient airship ever directed through upper space by the hand of man, and I am proud to let the Herald have a sketch of it. This is no day-dream—it is a scientific fact, and it is going to solve the problem of rapid transit through the cloud regions. I have everything ready and shall proceed to build my airship just as soon as I can conclude some business arrangements with the Junta."

The airship is one of the most remarkable things of its kind ever conceived by an aeronaut. Its chief feature, which excites the greatest wonder, is its extreme lightness considering its tremendous strength.

The airship consists of a boat shaped car that does not swing, but is held solidly, though pendant, from a cluster of five balloons.

These balloons are held steadily in place by five aluminum belts, which go around the girths of the balloons and are connected at the points of contact by easy working ball bearing joints, so that there can be no strain, and each belt can give gently one way or the other, as the balloon it holds might sway, without getting away from its mate. In this way the balloons are always manageable.

Besides the system of network which surrounds the balloons and which holds them attached to the car there are

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## BASE BALL GOSSIP.

NOTES AND COMMENT OF THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Case of Captain Tebeau Likely to Result in Some Hazy Developments—Chicago's Great Short-Stop—Scoring the Scores.

NO CASE CONNECTED with the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs has attracted the same attention and interest as the now famous "Patsy Tebeau case," soon to be decided in a court of law. The case has been one that has, by its peculiar features, served as a point of dispute, the like of which the league has not had deal with in years. There are so many points of interest in the case and the details leading up to the signing of the rowdyish player who leads the fine players from the Ohio metropolis that the baseball public is never tired of hearing and talking about it.

The whole trouble was started in a game in Louisville in which there was a great deal of disputing. That was during the series of games there the middle part of June. There was some fine doing by the umpire at the time, but the real trouble did not start until the Clevelanders were about to leave the grounds. There was a disgraceful mix-up between some of the spectators and the Cleveland players, and the police were prompt in gathering in Tebeau and his men and they were carted away to a police station. The next morning Tebeau was fined by a justice of the peace, as were several other of the noisy men under him. Added to the trouble at Louisville, there came a game on the spiders' own grounds in which the Chicago players were mixed up to a certain extent. Lynch was umpire that day and he made the trouble all the worse by loudly offering to go off the field with Tebeau and fight it out.

Heard by the Crowd.

Tebeau was quite willing to accept, but the cooler heads of the party prevailed upon the men to be peaceable. That was the end of Lynch's work for that day. He took off his mask and protector and positively refused to have anything further to do with the game as it is played in Cleveland. Lynch promptly filed a protest against Tebeau with President Young of the league, charging him with the grossest kind of misconduct on the field. The charges and those from Louisville were brought up for hearing before the trial board of the league which met in Pittsburgh on July 2. The charges were thoroughly considered by the magnates who were members of the committee and the result was that a fine of \$200 was imposed on Tebeau, the same to be paid within ten days from notice. Failing to pay the fine, Tebeau was to be suspended by the league until the matter was settled.

Not only did the Cleveland leader fail to pay the fine but he engaged legal talent, and the result of that was he was advised to apply for an injunction restraining the league from the collection of the fine or interference with him as captain and first baseman of the team. The injunction was sweeping in its scope, and a copy of it was served on all the teams in the league. The plan at first thought of was to throw out all the games played by the Clevelanders, but that move was prevented by Tebeau, and the injunction was made to cover that point as well as all the others.

Then followed a long argument in the newspapers between Frank De Has Robison, president of the Cleveland

Club, and the other magnates of the

league, who are arrayed against him in the matter. Robison claims the fine was one of the most unjust things that ever happened. He says the boycott of the Cleveland player is the worst that ever existed in this country, and that he will fight it with the last dollar he has got on earth, and he is reputed to be a very wealthy man.

Dirty Linen May Be Washed.

And now the question comes up, would it not be much better for the good of the game if the lawyers were kept out altogether and the public did not see the unclean linen washed before its eyes. The laws governing the game of baseball are about the best that could be devised, and can hardly be improved upon now. There would seem to be little reason for the calling in of any legal talent to help the magnates settle their differences. While it is agreed that President Robison is entirely right in defending his players and getting for them the best talent he can, it is almost certain an amicable agreement could have been reached if the attempt had been made. Whatever the outcome of the case, Robison will

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